

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS
(COLEOPTERA).

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MICROPHOTUS Lec.

While on a recent visit to the National Museum, Mr. Barber kindly compared my own types in this genus with authentic examples of Ernest Olivier's species in the Museum collection, with the following results:

M. abbreviatus Oliv. is a synonym of *M. octarthrus* Fall.

M. fragilis Oliv. is a synonym of *M. decarthrus* Fall.

Olivier's descriptions and my own were both published in 1912, mine having priority by only a few weeks or months.

Diphytaxis excavata Horn.

A single male example of this Guatemalan species was taken by the writer at Luling, Texas, July 4, 1893. It was shortly after so identified for me by Dr. Horn, by whom the species had not long before been described in the "Biologia," and it is high time that its occurrence with us was recorded. The genus *Diphytaxis* is closely allied to *Fornax* but with male antennae flabellate, the excavation for the antennae extremely wide, and the basal joint of the hind tarsi relatively a little longer.

Goes novus n. sp.

Of same size and very nearly the same form as *pulverulentus* but slightly more robust; color throughout deep blackish fuscous, clothed with appressed cinereous hairs which on the elytra are irregularly condensed in small spots giving a feebly mottled appearance, with faint trace of darker fascia behind the middle. There is a tendency for the small spots of condensed pale hairs to become more noticeably aggregated in a transverse line behind the post-median fascia, and sometimes also at the basal fourth. On the prothorax there is an admixture of fulvous hairs, usually condensed in a small anterior spot each side of the middle.

Antennae a little less slender than in *pulverulentus* and with the apices of the joints darker; in length barely attaining or but slightly passing the elytral apex in the female and not more than one-fourth longer than the body in the male.

Prothorax one-half wider than long, a little more transverse than in *pulverulentus* and with the lateral spine less

acute as a rule than in the latter. Scutellum clothed with cinereous or fulvous hairs with or without a narrow glabrous line at middle.

Elytra sparsely finely punctate, becoming sparsely granulate basally; apices almost evenly rounded; distinctly subtruncate in *pulverulentus*. Body beneath and legs cinereo-pubescent with numerous glabrous dots. Length 19–24 mm.; width 5.8–7.8 mm.

Described from a series of six examples taken by Mr. Poling at Alpine, Texas, June–July, 1926. The type is a male bearing date July 15–30.

This species by Horn's table must be associated with *pulverulentus*, from which it differs by its somewhat more robust form, darker integuments, shorter and less slender antennae with the apices of the joints darker, and the rounded elytral apices, these being subtruncate in *pulverulentus*.

A look at Casey's types in *Goes*, combined with a study of descriptions and some supplementary notes kindly furnished by Mr. Buchanan leads me to the following conclusions:

Goes marmoratus Csy. is a straight synonym of *tigrinus* DeG.

Hammoderus amplipennis Csy.

This is unquestionably the same as *Goes tessellatus* of Halde-man. Casey's reference¹ of his species to the tropical American genus *Hammoderus* was totally unwarranted and was indeed practically retracted by him a year later.²

Goes robinsoni Csy.

This is not a close ally of *pulverulentus* as stated by Casey, but is of the *tessellatus* type, and is in fact not to be distinguished from New Jersey and Pennsylvania examples of the latter. Whether these Middle Atlantic States specimens constitute merely a northern race of *tessellatus* proper or are to be regarded as a distinct species is not yet clear, but for the present I am inclined to take the latter view. The true *tessellatus* was described from Georgia and is known also from North Carolina. It is a distinctly larger insect and differs not only from *robinsoni* but from all other species of the genus by the presence of fine elevated lines on the elytra.

¹ *Memoirs on the Coleopt.*, IV. 1913, p. 295.

² *Memoirs on the Coleopt.*, V. 1914, p. 368.

Goes laurenticus Csy.

The small size and obsolete posterior nebulous fascia of the elytra gives Casey's unique type an appearance somewhat unlike typical *pulverulentus*, of which however I believe it to be no more than a varietal form, or possibly a freak specimen. Until further similar examples turn up it may be attached provisionally to *pulverulentus* as a variety.

In a recent review³ of the Species of the Tribes Orsodacnini and Criocerini (Chrysomelidae) of the Western United States, the writer—Mr. Harold R. Brisley—repeats two errors which have long prevailed among our coleopterists.

Zeugophora abnormis Lec.

Following Crotch, Horn, etc., Mr. Brisley uses this name for our species with entirely black body. I have already pointed out,⁴ however, that LeConte originally gave the name to a wholly pale yellow insect, and I have in the reference cited proposed the name *atra* for the black form.

Lema nigrovittata Guér.

This name is in very general use for the Californian *Lema* which there occurs so abundantly on *Datura*. It is identical with the eastern *trilineata* in every respect except for the more or less black head, legs and under body. Typical *trilineata* extends its range to Arizona where occur intermediates of all degrees between it and the most heavily marked with black Californian specimens. Brisley correctly concludes that these variations belong to a single species but errs in using the name *nigrovittata* for the Californian form. The true *nigrovittata* of Guérin is an entirely distinct species differing from *trilineata* by its smaller size and more depressed form, and in the discal black vitta of the elytron being submedian in position (between the sixth and eighth striae) while in *trilineata* it is submarginal, attaining the tenth stria. Mr. Schaeffer has recently redescribed the true *nigrovittata* under the name *notativentris*. Inasmuch as the black marked beneath Californian form has long been segregated in collections from typical *trilineata*, it is desirable that some name be available for it, and I therefore propose that it be called **nigriventris** var. n. *Anthonomus xantus* Blatch.

A cotype of this species kindly sent me by Professor Blatchley proves to be merely a pale example of *Anthonomus subfasciatus* Lec. Such specimens are not uncommon.

³ Pan-Pacific Entomologist, IV, pp. 114 and 118. Jan., 1928.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II, p. 203. April, 1926.

Pseudanthonomus inermis Blatch.

This is *Anthonomus nubilus* Lec. Blatchley's generic reference is erroneous. The *A. nubilus* of Blatchley and Leng's Rhynchophora of Northeastern America is a very closely allied and strikingly similar insect which goes as *nubilus* or is confused with that species in most collections. It is doubtless the "variety deserving special mention" which Dietz alludes to in his remarks following the description of *nubilus* Lec. I am not entirely satisfied that this is really specifically distinct from the true *nubilus* of more southern habitat, but for the present assume it to be so and give below the only distinguishing characters that are observable. These are by no means equally evident in all individuals.

Anthonomus nubiloides n. sp.

Closely similar in nearly all respects to *nubilus*, but as a rule a little larger, of slightly stouter form, the beak a trifle longer, the elytral interspaces slightly flatter, elytral vestiture denser and more conspicuous, especially the post-scutellar spot which in all examples of *nubilus* seen is much smaller and scarcely evident except on close inspection. There is no constant difference in the antennal funicle, which shows individual variations in both species. The femora are completely unarmed in both. LeConte says of *nubilus* that "the claws are very feebly toothed at base." If there really is such a tooth I have been quite unable to detect it in any of either of the two forms now before me.

Nubiloides is widely dispersed from Maine to the District of Columbia and westward to beyond the Mississippi. The type is from Fall River, Mass., and bears date July 26, 1909.

Aside from the type, which was described from North Carolina, all specimens of *nubilus* seen by me are from Florida, where it is not rare.

Epimechus flavirostris n. sp.

Narrowly oblong-oval; piceous, legs and beak rufo- or flavotestaceous, the tip of the latter black. Body and legs clothed with a dense mat of roundish or broadly oval ashy white scales, the prothorax with three whiter vittae, the elytra with traces of similar vittae in the usual positions on alternate intervals.

Beak in the male about one-half longer than the thorax, somewhat longer in the female, in both sexes completely glabrous except at the extreme base, finely sparsely punctate and shining, not at all carinate or sulcate. Antennae rufo-

testaceous, club piceous, in the male inserted at apical two-fifths of beak, a little nearer the middle in the female, funicle 7-jointed, second joint about as long as the next two, these subequal and each slightly longer than wide.

Prothorax about one-fifth wider than long, sides parallel and nearly straight in basal half, gradually narrowed in front, not or scarcely constricted at apex, surface densely punctate, the punctures concealed by the scaly vestiture.

Elytra at the distinctly exposed humeri about one-third wider than the thorax, sides parallel to behind the middle, striae moderate, intervals finely punctulate.

Ventral segments 1-4 in the male decreasing in length, the 4th only slightly shorter than the 3rd, the 5th longer but not as long as the two preceding united. In the single female at hand the 4th segment is not shorter than the 3rd, the 5th relatively slightly longer than in the male. Legs moderately stout, front thighs with a small spiniform tooth, middle thighs with a still smaller tooth nearly or quite concealed by the vestiture, hind thighs unarmed; hind tibiae moderately curved apically in the male, straight in the female; claws simple. Length 2.4-2.8 mm.; width 1.2-1.35 mm.

Fairmont (Los Angeles Co.), California, April 15, 1928.

Described from a series of 4 ♂ and 1 ♀, collected and sent me by Mr. A. C. Davis, of Garden Grove, California. The type is a male.

In my table of the genus (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXIX, p. 63) this species by its dense vestiture and 7-jointed funicle will fall with *aemulus*, which is easily distinguishable by its brown and white vestiture and dark beak. Mr. Davis writes me that the specimens were taken from a yellow composite flower growing among the junipers and Joshua trees in the northern part of the county on the road to Fort Tejon.

Barilepton robusta Blatch. (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVIII, 1920, p. 170.)

This species is not a *Barilepton*; it should be referred to *Barinus*.